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Cough.

IT'S A DRAWING CARD

An Unusually Large Attendance in
the German Reichstag.

REVELATIONS BY BISMARCK

Subject of Debate by Hohenlohe,
Hompresch and Von Biebert-
stein—Count Herbert on Hand
to Defend His Father.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—In anticipation of a statement from the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, on the subject of the revelations made by Prince Bismarck through his organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, regarding the secret treaty which existed between Russia and Germany from 1884 to 1890, there was a large attendance in the reichstag to-day. Among those present was Count Herbert Bismarck, eldest son of the ex-chancellor, who, it was rumored, was to take an active part in the debate and defend his father against attacks.

Count Von Hompresch, the centrist leader, introduced an interpellation, notice of which was given Wednesday last. In brief, the question was: Did the secret convention between Russia and Germany exist up to 1890, and if so, why was it not prolonged; finally, have the recent disclosures had an influence upon the dreadnought and Germany's relations with the other powers.

In reply, Prince Hohenlohe said: "In regard to the negotiations between Russia and Germany from 1887 to 1890, it was agreed at the time that absolute secrecy should be observed. The point of time when this obligation ceased cannot, in consequence, be defined by us alone. I, therefore, for the moment, am not in a position to give official information concerning the result of those negotiations. As regards the tendency of the German policy towards Russia since the spring of 1890 it is equally impossible to give an exhaustive reply so long as that obligation continues and I leave it to the foreign secretary, who took part in the deliberations, to say what can be said in that respect.

"As to the effect the recent publications have had upon the position of Germany in the dreadnought and her relations with the other European powers, I am glad to be able to declare that the cloud of distrust which at the first moment was observable among some classes of the population of those countries has again disappeared and our relations with our allies is marked now, as before, by absolute mutual confidence. In the same way our relations with Russia have never for a moment ceased to be good and friendly."

The minister for foreign affairs, Baron von Biebertstein, said: "Wars which are avowedly wars of aggression are things of the past, even between nations that believe they have reasons to be dissatisfied with their lot. There exists at the present time so great a desire for peace, increased by the general system of obligatory military service, that every government which is resolved to make war will use every effort for the sake of its people to avoid the odium of being the aggressor. There is more freedom nowadays to discuss the question as to who is responsible for war. This feeling cannot be set down in clauses. It must be acquired, maintained and cultivated. It does not have its birth in treaties nor does it necessarily cease to exist on the expiration of the treaty. It is based in the case of the governments as well as the governed, upon the knowledge that the maintenance of the respective position of the allies among the powers is their common interest and upon the mutual convictions that what one asks it is itself prepared to grant under given circumstances.

"These are the factors determining the actual value of treaties. In the recent revelations it was asserted that until 1890 a complete Russo-German entente existed by which that in the event either was attacked, the other would maintain benevolent neutrality. Whether this is correct I cannot say, but I know that clause 1 of our treaty with Austria pledges us in the event of a Russian attack to hasten to the aid of Austria with our whole military power. But if the revelations are correct we might be placed in the position that in the event of war between our two eastern allies, we should be asked on one side to maintain benevolent neutrality and on the other to support with all our military strength. We should then have to decide who was attacked and who was the attacker. This suggestion, however, is only valuable as an illustration.

"When the Austro-German treaty of 1879 was concluded a special provision stipulated that in spite of the secrecy of the treaty it might be communicated confidentially to Russia. This communication was duly made, in order to avert possible difficulties and misunderstandings arising out of a conditional secrecy. If Caprivi took another view of the reinsurance, if he seemed doubtful in unconditional secrecy, considered it even doubtful whether the guarantee of peace might not thereby be lessened, this might be ground for criticizing his opposing of this view. The notion that English influence was the inconceivable ground which induced Caprivi to that account is unjustified.

"The course of time has taught us that the omission to renew the treaty has not led to diminished peace guarantees for Germany. Did the danger of war arise at any time in these years? No. It is said the policy embittered our relations with Russia. I resist the temptation to compare our relations with that country before and after 1890. Comparison is unnecessary and useless, and it will always redound to the honor of Prince Bismarck that he knew how, in difficult times, to maintain our relations with Russia on a good and friendly footing, make use of them in case of war and serve indirectly to the maintenance of peace. His theory will place these services in a still clearer light than I have done to-day. (Cheers). But it seems like attempting to deprecate and undervalue Prince Bismarck's services to assert that prior to 1890 these relations only rested on the fragile pedestal of agreements which needed to be renewed from time to time. Our relations with Russia now rest upon a firmer basis, on the friendship of the reigning families, on the love of peace of the sov-

ereigns, on the government's observance of treaties and on the mutual desire to see them respected. When our archives are opened it will be shown that after 1890 German policy successfully strove to maintain relations with Russia on this basis and that no serious political difference has arisen."

BACKED DOWN.

Nettie Craven Withdraws Her So-Called Fair Pencil Will.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—The contest over the wills of the late James G. Fair was ended to-day by the withdrawal of the so-called pencil will, which had been offered for probate. Dr. Marc Livingston, named as executor under the pencil will, in withdrawing the document stated that his reason for his action was that the position of Mrs. Nettie Craven might be strengthened. Mrs. Craven had joined with Livingston in submitting the pencil will, but she claims to be the contract widow of the late Senator Fair and claims that Fair gave her deeds to two pieces of city property valued at \$1,500,000. It was feared that if the pencil will should be declared a forgery a similar fate might follow the alleged marriage contract and deeds to Mrs. Craven which the Fair heirs pronounce forgeries.

All the Fair children who at first supported the pencil will now declare it a forgery also. They join in a petition for the probating of the trust will dated three days earlier than the pencil will. The trust will was admitted to probate to-day and it is believed the litigation which bids fair to be interminable is now practically ended. The trust feature of the will was declared illegal so far as the real estate involved is concerned. A similar decision regarding the personal property of the estate is also anticipated and the trust will, with the trustee provisions eliminated, would be eminently satisfactory to the children of James G. Fair. The unexpected action in withdrawing the pencil will to-day caused great surprise in legal circles, although it is rumored that the retreat of Livingston and Craven was the result of a compromise among all the parties interested.

CHANGING RATES.

The Southern Pacific Makes a Schedule That Benefits Jobbers.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—The Southern Pacific railway has made a change of the rates from the East that will enable California jobbers to have a larger buying field. To-morrow the new rates will go into effect and the merchants in California common points will no longer be restricted practically to the New York market in making their purchases. For years there had been a handicap, so to call it, in favor of New York city, for the rates from New York city to California common points—San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Marysville and Los Angeles—have been lower than from any other city on the Atlantic seaboard. Beginning to-morrow the freight rate from Boston, Philadelphia and New York to the same points on the Atlantic seaboard will be the same as from New York on the leading commodities, with a minimum rate, however, of 75 cents to the 100 pounds.

Sale of the C. & N. P.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—The sale of the Chicago & Northern Pacific will be held to-morrow and the bondholders from the road are the most likely purchasers. Their bid will be \$10,000,000, and in addition to this they will assume two mortgages which aggregate nearly \$1,000,000 more. It is said that the people in control of the Wisconsin Central have their eyes on the property and may appear as bidders, but the story cannot be confirmed. The Trans-Missouri people have agreed to grant a rate of one fare for the round trip for the national irrigation congress which will meet at Phoenix in December.

Supreme Court Recess.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The supreme court took a recess to-day until Monday, the 30th.

LUCKY BRITISHERS

IN THE CLUTCHES OF BRUTAL SPANIARDS.

Mistaken for Americans They Narrowly
Escaped Death—Their Nationality Saved Them.

New York, Nov. 16.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day on board the Ward line steamer Yucatan from Havana were Captain Nelson and 12 firemen of the British steamer Colia, which ran ashore on Colorado reef on Nov. 4. Later the steamer got off into deep water and Captain Nelson attempted to run her across the strait to Key West, but the water gained so rapidly that they abandoned the steamer, which shortly afterwards sank in deep water. The shipwrecked seamen landed on the Cuban coast, about 60 miles west of Havana, where they fell to the hands of the Spanish soldiers. The Spaniards, believing them to be filibusters from the American coast, treated the prisoners harshly, threatening to shoot all hands. Finally they were taken to Havana, where they were taken in charge by the British consul, who sent them to New York.

Henry W. Delorey, one of the shipwrecked crew, after describing the wreck of the Colia, said to-day: "On landing in Cuba we were taken in charge by a troop of soldiers who escorted us to a sugar estate. Here they used us very kindly, but they had strong suspicions that we were American filibusters. Later in the day another troop of soldiers took us to Mariel, where they insisted I could speak Spanish. I was taken to the headquarters and questioned by a big Spaniard, who asked if we were English or American. I answered, 'English.'"

"No American," said he, striking me on the neck and over the head with a loaded cane, stunning me. The blood ran down my face and back and I felt quite weak, and as three soldiers pointed their guns at me, I expected to be shot. The Spaniards, failing to learn that there were Americans among our crew, I was dismissed. We were compelled to sleep on the bare stone floor with soldiers on guard. We were then sent to Havana, where we were cared for by the British consul. If we had been Americans we would never have lived to tell the tale." The Colia was a vessel of 162 tons, built at Ayre, Scotland, in 1894.

PETE MAHER ON TOP

He Puts Choyinski Out of Humor
in Six Rounds.

SOME REAL HOT SLUGGING

The Irish Boy Was Favorite and
He Performed Better Than He
Did With Fitzsimmons—The
Room Was Crowded.

New York, Nov. 16.—The Broadway Athletic club played its trump card to-night when its managers announced a 20-round go at catch weights between Peter Maher, the Irish heavy-weight boxer, and Joe Choyinski, the Californian. There were only two bouts on the programme, but although the price of admission was \$3 and \$5, the ticket office was besieged with a continuous string of boxing enthusiasts, and when the fights began it was said that every seat had been sold. In the first bout Patsy Haley of Buffalo, N. Y., and Young Siro of Providence, R. I., were antagonists at 116 pounds. The police stopped the fight in the seventh round and Haley was awarded the bout. He had made it one-sided almost from the start and had severely punished Siro.

Peter Maher was the first to make his appearance in the ring and Choyinski was only half a minute behind him. Choyinski weighed in at 167 pounds. Maher was six pounds heavier, as he turned the scales at 173. As the men agreed on catchweights, there was very little to choose between them, but Maher was a favorite among the better fraternity at 7 to 5 when the men shook hands.

Round 1—Both sparred carefully for an opening. Maher led a light left on the body. Choyinski landed twice with his right and landed his left twice on the body. Maher sent his left hard on the body. Choyinski landed a light left on the body and in getting away Maher landed his left on the face.

Round 2—Maher landed his left on the body. Choyinski's left left on the face. Maher swung his left on the back of the neck and brought his left around on the face. Peter landed a jabbed his right and left on the face and his right on the body. Joe punched his left twice on the body and jabbed lefts on the face.

Round 3—Maher let Choyinski reach his wind three times without sending anything back in return. Maher landed two lefts on the face and Choyinski's left on the body. Maher led his left on the body and Joe swung his left on the face. Joe then landed a left hook on the body and face. Maher missed a vicious right swing and fell to his knees. Joe sent a straight left on the nose and Maher landed two lefts on the face.

Round 4—Joe opened with a good left on the body. Choyinski put his left on the wind and repeated the dose two seconds later. Maher rushed Joe to the ropes and smashed his left on the face. Choyinski feinted with his left and crossed his right on the face. Maher jabbed his right and left on the face and Choyinski went to the floor. He came up again but he went down inside of three seconds from another right swing on the head. This time Choyinski stayed down for nine seconds and as soon as Choyinski staggered to his feet Maher rushed at him with a well-delivered right to the head on the jaw and knocked him down and out.

Choyinski, who has frequently developed wonderful recuperative powers, surprised everybody by regaining consciousness in less than a minute and in making his way to the dressing room. Thereafter declared Maher the winner. Neither man was injured to any extent worth noticing.

ON THE TRACK.

At San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Five and one-half furlongs—Montgomery won. Excuse second, Cadenza third; time, 1:04. Five furlongs—Roselle won, February second, Roitair third; time, 1:03. Mile—Kamsin won. Salisbury five furlongs—Orrie II. won. Temperance second, Sugar Foot third; time, 1:22. Six furlongs—Trapene won, Howard second, Schnitz third; time, 1:15.

At Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Nov. 16.—The feature of the day's sport at Latonia was the nose finish between Rasper and Partisan. One mile—Rasper won, Partisan second, Brown Jewel third; time, 1:42. Six furlongs—Tuluca won, Lady Julia second, Mertie Reed third; time, 1:19. One mile—Reprise won, Robinson second, Fresno third; time, 1:42. Mile and a half, hurdle race—Camp won, Ed Kendig second, Aristocrat third; time, 2:49. Five furlongs—Lockhart won, Master Pierce second, McFarland II. third; time, 1:19.

Bicycle Records Impaired.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 16.—At the Coliseum track to-night the Jallu triplet broke the world's unpaired triplet record for one mile, making the distance in 1:48. The previous record was 1:49, and was held by the Phillips triplet at New Orleans. To-night's record was made while pacing John S. Johnson in an exhibition race. James Michael of Wales broke the indoor five-mile record of 19:25, held by himself. His time to-night was 9:45-25.

A Sweeping Denial.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16.—Archbishop Ireland has heretofore adhered firmly to his first decision not to speak of the repeated rumors (purporting to come from

Rome), stating in one way or another that he was to be called to account for some of his views or actions. An associated press reporter, however, to-day succeeded in getting from him the following statement:

"In all the reports recently published as to my relations with the Vatican there is not one syllable of truth. Not one word has come to me from Rome indicating the smallest change in the kind feeling which the sovereign pontiff and his immediate advisers have been pleased to entertain towards me. It is false to say that I have been summoned to Rome. I have not been asked to give an explanation of any act or any writing of mine."

A DUAL LIFE.

Andrew J. Spate Arrested for the Murder of His Wife and Children.

Denver, Nov. 16.—Andrew J. Spate was arrested to-day charged with the murder of his wife and five children. On Sunday, Oct. 25, Spate, who runs a small suburban grocery, took his family boat riding on Smith's lake, a small body of water in the southern part of the city. By some means the boat was upset. Spate alone could swim and the others were drowned. Shortly afterward it developed that Mrs. Spate's life was insured for \$10,000. This fact prompted the investigation, which resulted in the man's arrest to-day. The policy was issued by the Travelers' Life Insurance company. It is claimed that Spate was leading a dual life and his alleged paramour, Miss Nellie Davis, was also arrested to-day.

BRYAN'S BOOK.

It Will Be Published About Jan. 1.—The Cause of Bimetallism.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—William J. Bryan is actively engaged in the preparation of a work to be published about Jan. 1. This work will embody a thorough discussion of bimetallism and its importance as an issue in the campaign of 1900. Mr. Bryan has authorized his publishers, the W. B. Conkey company of this city, to state that one-half of the royalties received from the sale of the book will be used in advancing the cause of bimetallism during the next four years. The work will also contain Mr. Bryan's views regarding the results of the recent campaign, his biography written by his wife, together with special contributions from eminent political leaders.

JUDGE PARKER.

He Holds the Record for Passing Death Sentences.

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 16.—Judge Isaac C. Parker, the well-known jurist, is dying. He has been suffering from a complication of diseases arising from fatty degeneration of the heart for the past four or five months. Judge Parker represented the St. Joseph, Mo., district in congress, and he was appointed to the bench by President Grant in 1874. He has been located at Fort Smith ever since and has probably passed the death sentence on more men than any other judge in the United States.

The Postoffice Robber Caught.

Denver, Nov. 16.—For some time Postoffice Inspector Waterbury and a sheriff's posse have been hunting for the gang that robbed the Solomonville and other postoffices in New Mexico. To-day Postoffice Inspector McMehegan received a telegram from Inspector Waterbury saying that Jose Gola, a Mexican, had been wounded and captured. The man has made a full confession.

The New Library.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The joint committee on library of the house and senate met to-day and elected Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island temporary chairman. The committee is to investigate questions pertaining to the new library building and the transfer of books to the new quarters.

Quebec's Strong Citadel.

Quebec, Nov. 16.—The government has ordered 20 new guns of the latest pattern for the citadel, which will make it one of the strongest defences in the world.

BUTTE A CANDIDATE

BUT THE K. OF L. WILL MEET
IN LOUISVILLE.

Sovereign Tells Why He Asked the Laborer to Vote for Bryan—Against the Musicians' Union.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 16.—In the Knights of Labor convention, at the afternoon session, after a spirited contest between Boston, Baltimore, Butte, Mont., Little Rock, Montreal, San Francisco, Chattanooga and Louisville, the latter city was chosen on the fourth ballot by a narrow margin as the place of holding the next general assembly. The general assembly voted that all members of the K. of L. who are also members of the Musical Mutual Protective union, must leave that order before Jan. 1, 1897, under penalty of expulsion and all local assemblies are ordered to hire only Knights of Labor musicians.

This evening a well-attended public meeting was held in the general assembly room. General Master Workman Sovereign spoke for more than an hour, his subject, by request, being, "Why I asked the laborer to support free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." Mr. Sovereign said the late political campaign was a contest between the productive and speculative classes, or between labor and dollars, and that dollars won. Mr. Sovereign paid his respects to President-elect McKinley, Mark Hanna and Wall Street, and speaking of William J. Bryan, he characterized him as "that matchless champion of the great cause," who would yet put his foot on the neck of the plutocratic classes unless he changes his character."

BRYAN GOES HUNTING.

He Will Kill Game in Southern Missouri in Company With Stone.

Kansas City, Nov. 16.—William J. Bryan passed through Kansas City this morning en route to St. Louis, whence he goes on a hunting trip to Southern Missouri accompanied by a number of state officials, including Governor Stone. Bryan spent the time between trains walking about town. He talked interestingly of his intended campaign till 1899, expressing the belief that the democratic party would carry the banner of free silver into the white house four years hence.

RAINS ON THE COAST

Portland and Seattle Receiving a
Thorough Drenching.

THERE ARE MANY WASHOUTS

The Telegraph Lines Prostrated,
Bridges Carried Away, Railroads
Submerged and Streams on
the Rampage.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 16.—A number of washouts are reported on the line on the Northern Pacific between this city and Tacoma. Passenger train No. 1, which was due Saturday noon, was delayed by a break in the track this side of Linton and did not reach Portland till this morning at 4 o'clock. The Oregon Railway & Navigation passenger train, due in Portland at 8:30 o'clock, was delayed two miles above the Cascade locks, where the bridge across a small mountain stream was carried out. The passengers were transferred to the train sent up from Portland and arrived at 2:15 o'clock. In Portland the storm did considerable damage. Sewers and gutters proved entirely inadequate to carry the great volumes of water which swept down from the hills back of the city. Several street car lines were seriously interfered with in many places.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 16.—The Puyallup, Stuck, White and Black river valleys, between Tacoma and Seattle, are flooded, causing such danger to traffic that the Northern Pacific has abandoned its entire service on the Seattle branch. Only one telegraph wire out of seven is working between Tacoma and Seattle, making particulars of the flood hard to get, as the railroad is using the single wire. Last night a log jam formed on the White river at Kent and it was reported that the railway bridge would have to be blown out to prevent an inundation of the town and valley. A later report says the bridge has gone out. It will probably be several days before the running of trains to Seattle can be resumed. Falling tides have prostrated wires in all directions. The rain changed to snow yesterday morning. It continued falling all day and the ground is covered with from one to two inches of snow.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 16.—The storm, which abated for a time last night, began again this morning and during the most of the day a wet heavy snow has been falling over the entire Northwest. In some localities two or three inches of snow covers the ground, but at most points in the valleys of Western Oregon and Washington it has melted rapidly and caused all streams to overflow their banks. Damage has been done to railroads and telegraph wires. In the Willamette valley the Southern Pacific has encountered many washouts at points south of Salem and between Salem and Albany a bridge has been carried away, and as a result no mails have been received from the south to-day.

SUPREME COURT.

The Estate of Stewart, From Missouri—One From Silver Bow.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.
Helena, Nov. 16.—The supreme court to-day returned decisions in the following cases: Alexander Benham vs. the Lemhi Mining, Milling & Reduction company of Silver Bow. Plaintiff Benham sought to recover \$17,500, claimed as a balance due him as superintendent of the defendant company. A verdict was rendered for the defendant in the lower court and judgment entered. The plaintiff appealed from the judgment and order denying a new trial. In view of the insufficiency of specification of errors assigned and the denial of insufficient record of the case, the court, by Chief Justice Pemberton, holds the presumption is that the action of the court below in the matters complained of was correct. The judgment and order appealed from are affirmed.

In the matter of the estate of John P. Stewart, deceased. This is an appeal by J. M. Keith of Missouri from the decision of the district court granting letters of administration to W. B. Brooks, public administrator, over the estate of John P. Stewart, deceased, notwithstanding the objections of J. M. Keith, who contended that since the widow of the deceased, Mary Stewart, aged 16 years, had given her consent and request to have J. M. Keith appointed administrator, the public administrator had no right to administer the estate. The court, in an opinion by Justice Hunt, holds that the fact of the widow being a minor, and therefore incompetent to serve as administratrix, would not necessarily incapacitate her from naming some competent person to serve as administrator. The order of the district court is reversed and the cause remanded with directions to deny the application of Brooks for letters of administration and to grant the petition of Applicant Keith for letters if he is a competent person.

BOZEMAN NOTES.

Gus Steffins Retires From Business to Accept a County Office.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.
Bozeman, Nov. 16.—H. A. Pease, senior member of the firm of Pease & Steffins, jewelers, to-day bought out the interest of his partner. It is understood that Mr. Steffins will leave on the 1st of January to take the position of deputy county clerk of Madison county, his brother at Virginia City having been elected county clerk at the late election. Mr. Pease began business in Virginia City as a jeweler in 1886. He moved to Bozeman in 1892. Gus Steffins has been junior member of the firm for 14 years.

Frank Johnson, who, two months ago, shot Robert Jones with a 44 revolver, making a serious wound in his back, just above the hip, to-day pleaded guilty to the charge of assault in the first degree. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years by Judge Armstrong. Jones, whose right name is Robert Ferguson, has entirely recovered from the wound.

United States Court.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.
Helena, Nov. 16.—Judge Knowles to-day appointed ex-Mayor E. D. Weed attorney to defend Frank J. Nesbitt, Bozeman's ex-postmaster, who is accused of defrauding with postal funds. Andrew Michael of Butte, who is charged with unlawfully cutting government timber, will be brought before Judge Knowles for trial to-morrow. His lawyer is in New York city and Michael thinks he is in a bad way, as default may be entered against him.